## AT WORK IN EARNEST

The Grand Army Delegates Get Together and Hold Two Sessions.

Absolute Harmony Prevailed, and as a Result a Great Deal of Important Business Was Transacted.

THREE NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN

J. G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts, Elected Commander-in-Chief.

Ivan N. Walker Chosen for Second Place, and J. C. Bigger for the Third-Next Meeting in Pittsburg.



T TOMLINSON HALL yesterday morning began the twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and so harmonious was its action and spirit that the work accomplished in two sessions was as great as has heretofore occupied the time of nearly two days. There was no contention for the next encampment, the bonor falling

to Pittaburg, Pa. Equally harmonious was the action in the election of the three leading officers, John G. B. Adams being elected commander-in-chief, Ivan N. Walker senior vice commander-in-chief, and J. C. Bigger, of Texas, junior vice commander-in-chief, by acclamation.

The welcoming exercises occupied the first half hour of the encampment. Col. I. N. Walker, of the reception committee, called the body to order and introduced Governor Matthew, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the G. A. R .- No prouder rivilege ever fell to the lot of a Governor Indiana than is my proud and happ; privilege to welcome within our State a day representatives of the remnant of ....t grand, patriot army that but one generation ago marched out to battle for their country. We have looked for you and boped you would come, and now that you are here we rejoice and feel honored in your coming. Citizens of Indians, with a sacred memory of the past, bid you welcome. Not only the voices of sixty thousand Indiana soldiers living rise in cheering anthem to greet you, but from the graves of thousands of Indiana soldiers dead there exhales a blessing, sweet and divine, chaining our memory to their deeds of valor, immeasurable sacrifices and | taken.

soul-inspiring devotion. "Such an occasion as this carries us back with reverence in our hearts to the stirring times when you and your comrades, loving the institutions of your country with an abiding faith in its future greatness, and a firm belief in the grandeur of its destiny as the hope and refuge of human liberty, resolved that rather than one star should disappear from its diadem you would perish in its defense. And the thousands of graves upon the battlefields of our country attest the sincerity of your resolve and proclaim that war has its mission, as well as peace, to push forward human civilization, aid in the progress and enlightenment of the world, and establish the principles of great and beneficent government on foundations that will last through the centuries to come. I believe that war is oftentimes a sublime necessity, and has often been the mysterious agent used by a divine Providence to accomplish and perfeet great works in and for the human race. So it was in that war hallowed by the valor and the memory of your comrades; that the bonds of union in the States should be more firmly cemented-the shackles be stricken from the limbs of the slave, and a form of government, destined to be the grandest example of free government that has existed in the history of man, should be adapted from the uses and the purposes of a nation of three millions to one of sixty-five millions of people; of a government whose area extended from the Atlantic to the Allegheny mountains, to this encampment is the largest since its orone that now stretches out from ocean to ocean, embracing nearly every soil, climate and condition of the world, and accepted as a refuge and a home for all the oppressed and discontented, to be placed upon the broad system that can comprise all nationalities and imbue them with the spirit of liberty and faith in self-government. "It is said that one generation must pass

before the true history of a great epoch can written, but it does not, and not, require even one generto realize results that came through your suffering, sacrifice and devotion, it is not my purpose here to-day to follow the history of those times with which you are all familiar-not to recite your courage as you stormed the heights of Lookout Mountain-faced the murderons fire at Shilob, or how your comrades fell at Stone River-nor dwell upon their sufferings in the dreary marches through the Wildernessthe hopes and misgivings at Vicksburg. Antietam or Gettysburg-nor linger with

you as you stood at last with Grant be-neath the tree at Appomattox and received the reward for all labors and sacrifices in a country saved, in a people united, and a complete Union of States. But in conclusion it is perm's sible to say in this year 1803, that through your valor, your sacrifices, and your patriotism it is our privilege to witness the great result-in the masterwhite City on the shores of Lake Michigan. The old world and the new are there, introducing to us the man-ners and the customs of their people-exhibiting their implements of peace and war, of their manufactured goods and products of the soil; but, above and beyond all, the citizen of the United States feels a glowing pride when he draws comparison with all the world. We feel that we have much to boast of as a country and a people, and as we look upon the flags of all the nations gathered there, we are impressed with the fact that the flag of our country holds more in its folds than all the others combined. We feel that the stars

and stripes, saved and rebaptized by your blood, are truly em-blems of man's best government, his highest civilization, grandest progression and widest enterprise. We owe you much, and whenever you meet in National Encampment there will be kindled anew the fires of patriotism in the hearts of our youth. Standing here to-day within the shadow of the grandest monument ever erected by the loyal living to the loyal dead-a monument worthy the great cause it commemorates, and worthy a great State-I repeat that within the shadow of this monument, whose every stone breathes with patriotic ferver, in the name of her soldiers living and dead, in the name of her loyal citizens and her growing youth, I bid you warmest welcome to Indiana."

The spirited speech of Governor Matthews called forth much applause.

Mayor Sullivan was next introduced to give the official welcome, which he did in his usual graceful manner. Colonel Lilly was then introduced, and was received with applause. He spoke of the work of preparation, and gave credit to Mr. Fortune. He presented the commander-inchief with a gavel made of beech wood taken from the old Statehouse. When he spoke of Morton the delegates rose simultaneously and cheered. In response Commander-in-Chief Weissert said that he could say no more in praise of the welcome and entertainment of the Grand Army than be had. It was all that intelligence and hospitality could make it, and if the Grand Army was not having a good time it was not the fault of Indianapolis. He had early put Colonel Lilly upon his staff because he wanted an Eli. a "getthere," in the encampment matter, and t was his good fortune to get there. This ended the welcoming exercises the Governor and others not members retiring

while the encampment was on its feet. IN FORMAL SESSION.

Report of Commander-in-chief Weissert and Other Officers.

Commander-in-chief Weissert then opened the encampment in due form, Chaplain-in-chief Lowell making a touching prayer, to which the 700 delegates listened at "parade rest," responding at its close with a general "amen."

The call of officers showed that all were present except the surgeon-general. The commander-in-chief announced committees on the various reports of the officers, and after some informal matter a recess was

It was after 2 o'clock P. M., when the sharp report of the commander-in-chief's gavel brought silence. Calling Senior Vice Commander-in-chief Warfield to the chair, the commander-in-chief read his re-

port as follows: Comrades and Shipmates-For the third time we assemble in the patriotic metropolis of Indiana, where, nearly a generation ago, the national organization of the Grand Army of the Republic had its birth. Time has dealt gently with us. Since then nearly a million of our comrades have left the shores of time and

pitched their tents on eternity's camping ground. Our organization, then crude and consisting of but few comrades, without a fundamental law for its government and preservation, has developed into tremendous proportious, consisting to-day of nearly half a militon veteran soldiers, and commanding the respect, not only of ours,

but of all civilized nations. As individuals we are physically not so strong; the form is not so erect, neither is the step so quick or steady, nor the eye so bright, but the same old-time devotion to our country and its defenders remains, yea, it is intensified by the lapse of years, and to-day you are here in God's own sunlight, with representatives from nearly every battle field of t at mighty civil contest, to be counted for liberty and nationality as you were in the herole days when history was being written by the saber and bayonet.

We have assembled for the transaction of the

pecessary business devolving upon the National Encampment, with special reference to the management of the affairs of the organization for the ensuing year. The membership of ganization. One thousand one hundred and eighty-seven comrades are entitled to seats in this body, and they are the legitimate representatives of the more than two million soldiers who, from 1861 to 1865, inspired by love of country and incited by "Storied Sumter's Cannon," resented the attacks of traitors, until the armies of rebellion surrendered to the victorious legions of the Union, who bore aloft the unsullied flag of our Nation, then, for the first time, floating "O'er the land of the free." During the year we have been called upon to mourn the loss of two of our illustrious comrades, who have been called by death from our | cause ranks: Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, ex-President of the United States, who served through the entire war, and Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who was the first major-general

of volunteers commissioned by President These distinguished comrades were loyal to the order from its inception to the time of their death. Both were with us at the last National Encampment. Their presence at our annual gatherings will be greatly missed. Let us at all

times emulate their virtues. While our leaders are fast passing away, there

has been an unusually large death loss amongst

the rank and file of those who carried the gun last, many new posts. Reports from all quarand knapsack during the late war, and post charters throughout the order have been repeatedly draped with the insignia of mourning.

The loss by death in the Grand Army of the Republic during the past year is 7,002. This is

in excess of any previous annual mortuary re-turns. Add to these figures the estimated loss

among veterans not members of the order.

amounting by a conservative estimate to 7,500,

we have a total loss by death among the Union sterans of 14,500. It is sad to contemplate these losses, but the age of our membership is such as warrants the statement that from this time on we may expect the death rate to increase in a geometrical ratio amongst the memberof our organization. It is marvelous that it has not been greater heretofore, considering the hardships and sufferings in-cident to war, and the disabilities arising there-

I have visited thirty-seven of the forty-five departments in the interest of the order, and forty-one States and Territories. Some of these were visited more than once. On account of the great distances intervening, and dates for hold ing the encampments being the same, it was impossible to be present at all the department en-campments. I was enabled, however, to attend eighteen of them, and traveled over 48,000 miles. I visited all the Southern departments, excepting two, and found in every instance that the comrades there were thoroughly loyal to the order, careful to observe the rules and regulations, and manifesting an enthusiastic comradeship second to none in the organization. I am glad to say that in the departments of the South

ters indicate that recruiting is going on throughout the order.

Every department has made its returns for both terms. The consolidated returns show the exact numerical strength of the order. Harmony and good feeling exist. The sentiment prevails universally that there was never a time when comrades should stand more closely together in defense of the great principles of

our order than now. There are in the Dominion of Canada four posts of this order. One at each of the following places: London, Hamilton and Montreal, all attached to the Department of New York, and East Toronto, attached to the Department of Vermont A post is located in each of the following

sities: City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, attached to the Department of Tennessee, and Honolulu, Hawaiian islands, attached to the Depart ment of California. Some weeks ago I received an application for a charter for a post at the city of Lima. Republic of Peru, South America. The application was signed by twenty-four veterans of the late war. and was duly referred to the Department of California, with instructions to organize the same at once, and so soon as organized to report to that department.

All these posts, with the one located at Juneau, Alaska, are in a prosperous condition, the members are devoted to the order, faithfully carry out its principles and enthusiastically observe Memorial day. During the year just closed there have been more calls for relief than in years past, and the glad to say that in the departments of the South same were liberally disposed of by the comrades. quisition duly made by posts in the and far West large accessions to the order will un. The official reports show that \$178,845.52 was | vicinity of union graves, indorsed by the de-

the G. A. R., I am informed, has also done good service in this direction. Not having received official information, I am unable to give sta-

For the good women who are doing so much am sure our membership has only the kindliest feelings, and fully appreciate the assistance rendered by all societies that aim to relieve the veteran and his needy widow and orphan. The Sous of Veterans, as an organization, are flourisbing, and deserve the encouragement of

our order. Heretofore it has been the practice of a few posts in the South to appeal to posts in the North for contributions for the purpose of dec-orating the graves of comrades who are buried The post first sending out its appeal invariably

received a large sum of money. The others received little or nothing. The result was that the money thus gathered went to one or two localities; the graves at those places were properly cared for, while the largest number were left unnoticed, unless at tended to by individual efforts of posts near national cemeteries, and in such cases it was a

larger burden than they should bear. Early during this administration, and at the first meeting of the council of administration, I presented this matter, and after a full discussion, the commander-in-chief was instructed to take charge of the business. Orders were is sued setting forth the action of the council of administration and directing those desiring to contribute funds for this purpose to send the same to the quartermaster-general. That officer was instructed to purchase flags, and on reCALENDAR OF

## TO-DAY'S PRINCIPAL EVENTS

WEATHER.

Generally fair; south winds. Grand Army Encampment, Morning and afternoon sessions of the national bodies continued.

Business meeting and reunion of Ninth Indiana Cavalry at residence of Col. Eli Lilly, No. 454 North Tennessee street, at 9:30 A. M. Morning, afternoon and evening reunions continued-Indiana day.

Electric displays at soldiers' monument and Display of natural gas in Capitol grounds,

Artificial gas filuminations.

War Pageantry Patade.

Evening at 8 o'clock-Starting from the rendezvous at corner of Washington and Mississippi streets on the south side of Washington street to Noble street, countermarching on north side of Washington street to Delaware street, on 'Delaware street north to Market street, on Market street west to Menument Plaza, around the north side of the plaza to Market street, west on Market street to east front of the Capitol on Tennessee street, north on Tennessee street to Ohio street, west on Ohio street to Mississippi street, south on Mississippi street and disband.

Women's Organizations. Continuation of conventions. Public installation of national officers D. of V. Second Presbyterian Church, 8 P. M.

THE HACES.

At State fair grounds, beginning at 2 P. M. AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-Evening at o'clook; Evans & Hoey's farce-comedy organiza-

ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE-Matinee at 2 and evening at 8; Hanlon Brothers' "Superba." PARK THEATER-Matinee at 2 and evening at 8; the railroad comedy, "Side-tracked." EMPIRE THEATER-Matinee at 2 and even-

I invite your careful perusal of the report of

ing at 8; the Marie Sanger Variety Company.

the committee on legislation, which has labored faithfully in the interest of the organization, and while not successful in accomplishing all they had hoped, they have confidence in the

By Section 1755, Revised Statutes of the United States, Congress recommended those honorably discharged by reason of expiration of their terms of service or the close of the war, to the business men and firms of the country, for incrative employment, and Section 1754 provided that those discharged from the military or naval service by reason of wounds or sickness incurred | sembling to select a place for a reunion in the line of duty, should have preference in appointments to public office.

To you, comrades, who have observed the events of the past few months, these citations will appear farcteal when considered in connection with the numerous discharges from government positions of veterans who have been experts in the positions filled by them, and in which they were held in great esteem by those then in authority. Every one came strictly within the provisions of this statute, but the statute had no effect whatever; even in cases where attention was specially directed to it, it was not respected. The veterans were compelled to vacate; their Lonorable service, efficiency or character, had no weight, nor did the laws which have been cited above.

It is the purpose of this committee to secure legislation which will insure preference to veterans in appointments to office or employment, and retention in the public service if they be qualified for the place, in accordance with the spirit of the statutes.

Pensions are paid by all civilized nations, and are the natural results of war. They are recognized in this country by enactment of law, and they are granted under law on complying with certain requirements, and when the require ments have been faithfully complied with, and the pension certificate issued, it was supposedand justly believed that was final, and that the p sioner was not subject to the whims or caprice of officials. Recently, however, we find scores of worthy veterans, some above the age of three score and ten, yes, four score years, many suffering from wounds received on the battle-field, or disease incurred while in the service of their country, or other disabilities which are covered by law, cut oil from the pension roll without first making proper investiga-

By a very large majority the Fifty-first Congress passed what is known as the disability bill, which was supplementary to previous enact ments of a similar nature. The vote was one which convinced everyone that the country wanted the bill to become a law. It received the signature of the President and became a law on the 27th day of June, 1890. The law was considered a wise one and has given general satisfac-

As you are aware, during the past three years, some of those who were not the friends of our country during that mighty contest from 1861 to 1865, have taken every means within their power to create a public sentiment against pension laws and pensioners. It is hardly necessary to state that many of those who were and still are the most bitter in their denunciations and abuse, do not confine themselves to facts, and most of them were not in the army on either side. Unwarranted statements are made against the pension roll. No facts are advanced to substantiate the statements made, and more recently we learn that thousands of worthy soldiers, who at large expense have proved their cases to the satisfaction of the Pension Bureau, have had their pensions stopped upon one pretext or another, not withstanding they are placed upon the pension roll after a prolonged and most critical examination and investigation, often extending through many years. The pension laws of our country affect the interests of veterans of various wars, but somehow this indiscriminate taking away of pensions affects only those who served in the war against The Mexican war culminated in extending the

area of human slavery. Thousands of those Continued on Second Page.

Is Your Liver Out of Order? Then is your whole system deranged. The blood is impure, you have headache, feel languid and nervous. Take at once Sim-

## WERE IN OUR BRIGADE

Soldiers That Have Been Long Separated Meet Again.

"Boys" Grown Gray Who Fought Under General Benton Gather and Renew Old Times and Acquaintances.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Fuller's Brigade Has a Big and Enthusiastic Meeting.

Wagner's Men Also Come Together-Some Stirring Speeches Made in Recalling Old Times.



RIGADE REUNIONS galore were held yesterday, but none were more interesting or enthusiastic than the reunion of the old brigade, composed of the Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and the First Indiana Battery, held in the Criminal Court room yesterday morning. Several hundred of

B number from the Twenty-second Indiana were there. Col. James B. Black, of this city, presided. Dr. P. C. Bradford and Albert Izer, of Indianapolis, have acted, respectively, as secretary and treasurer of the association for the last year. A committee consisting of Comrades Elliott of Kokomo, Williams of Wabash, Charles Smith of Winchester, Van Metter of Wabash county, and Wundersich of Evansville, was appointed immediately upon asnext year and to recommend a list of new officers. Then a committe, consisting of John S. Tillson, John Carson and Albert Izor, was chosen to make a collection for the necessary expenses of the association for the coming year.

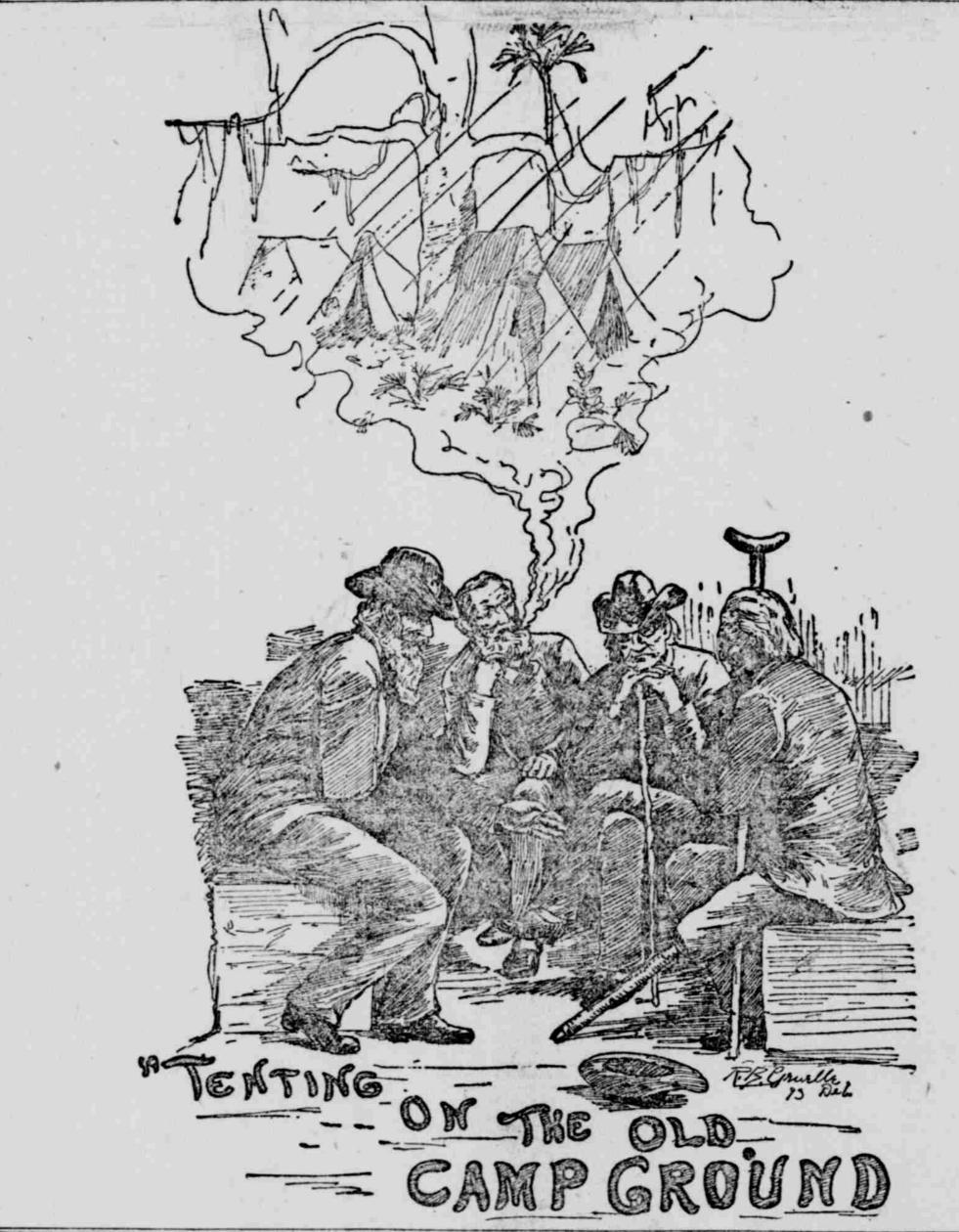
the members of the brigade, together with

The old brigade is very proud of its war record, its most celebrated engagement being at the battle of Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah valley, where Francis M. Charles, the colonel of the Eighteenth Indiana, fell. His brother, John M. Charles, was at the meeting yesterday and made a short speech. Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles, "the daughter of the regiment," was also there, and she read a poem on "The Battle of Cedar Creek," The regiments of the old brigade were together all through the war, starting in Missouri under Fremont. It next saw service in the Pea Ridge campaign under Curtis, in southeastern Missouri under Davidson, and then went to the Vicksburg department, It was afterwards in Louisiana and was then transferred to the Shenandoan valley. It closed its service in Georgia.

Among the places suggested for the next rennion were Terre Haute, Pendleton, Delphi, Kokomo, Rising Sun and Winchester. The committee decided to hold it at Winchester. The usual date for holding the reunions has been on Oct. 19, the anniversary of the battle of Cedar Creek. but it was debmed best to hold it next year on Sept. 19, the anniversary of the battle of Opequen. The officers elected are: President, C. C. Smith: secretary, J. S. Hyatt, and treasurer, J. N. Thomas, all of Winchester.

Colonel Black introduced Rev. Abram Low, of Pennsylvania, as the first speaker, He was in the Eighteenth Indiana, and he told of the joy he felt in being able to meet the old boys again. Dr. Peter M. Bigney, of Cincinnati, was also called upon, and he told of a little incident in Comrade Schmidt's career. The comrade had found, during the war, that some one was taking his good wine, and he put in a few drops of a nostrum in it. He found out in a very short time the culprit. The sick man thought he was dying of rebel ham, "There is Jim Peacock; everybody knows him," called out the president. And, sure enough, everybody knew Jim; for did he not pay off the boys and make up their rolls? He spoke briefly but in a goodhumored manner.

There was wild cheering when the president announced that Waiter P. Benton, the son of Gen. William P. Benton, the old commander of the brigade, was in the room. Mr. Benton, who is from Richmond, thanked the veterans for their kindness. He was made an honorary member of the association with a whoop. Dr. James Ford, of Wabash, the surgeon of the Eighth Indiana, was also enthusiastically received. He is rather old, and he remarked that he hoped to influence St. Feter to let all the old boys in. Dr. Brown, also a surgeon of the Eighth, spoke. Then Comrade Stout sang a song, composed shortly after the engagement at l'ea midge, The presi-



doubtedly be made in the future. As age ad- disbursed by the various posts. This amount, of vances the comrades who cannot endure the rigors of a Northern climate seek the milder climate of the Southern and Pacific States, and almost invariably associate themselves with posts in those departments.

MEMBERSHIP. In the returns for December, 1892, there was an increase of 3,000 over the June previous good standing, and a larger increase was contidently looked for in June, 1893, but the desired result was not obtained.

After most earnest efforts made by headquarters to increase the membership in good standing, a loss from June, 1892, of over two thousand must be reported. The determination to weed out all members who are, practically, a dead weight to the order, together with the pressure in financial matters throughout the country is, from official reports, largely the I am pleased, however, to be able to report the delinquent list, for the same period, reduced by

The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic is 443,554, of which 397,223 are in good standing, suspended 41,661, by delinquent reports 4,670. The gain by muster during the last year is 24,954. Many of the delinquent posts have reported since the department returns were received at national headquarters, and suspended members are constantly being re-From information received up to this time there have been organized since the 1st of July

course, represents only the reported relief. which I am convinced covers but a fraction of the aid contributed in this direction. WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

I would not do justice to the recognized auxilliary of the Grand Army of the Republic did I fail to give due credit to it for the work done by the noble, self-sacrificing efforts of the Woman's Relief Corps. On all occasions, under all circumstances, they have assisted posts everywhere in our land, and many posts to-day owe their continued existence to their efforts. Especially have they been helpful on Memorial day, and it is with their hands that most of the graves of our comrades are so lovingly and tenderly

The W. R. C., outside of its own personal work, has largely taken from us the necessity of providing means for assisting the needy of our organization, and while the amount expended by the G. A. R. in relief is less than some years ago, the cause for this may be attributed to the loyal efforts and assistance of these noble women. The W. R. C. have distributed for the relief of comrades, the families of destitute comrades, and the widows and orphans the sum of \$58,-\$20.37; amount turned over to posts during year, \$34,406.39; amount for Memorial day. \$14,331,36, making a total amount expended for relief since organization of \$842,920.39, a monument of which they might be proud. They have a total membership of 134,385, an increase over last year of over 4,300. I bespeak for the W. R. C. the continued encouragement of our

there were issued and forwarded to such posts the number of flags required. For this purpose many thousand American flags were used. Every requisition was promptly filled, and so far as I have learned, all Union graves in the South were this year decorated. Some of the cemeter-

exercises until this year.

There has thus been created a fund for this special purpose, and there remains in the same, over and above all expenditures for flags, expressage, etc., the sum \$714.95. By adopting this course the whole sum conributed goes into the hands of a national officer. It was properly accounted for; flags were put chased more cheapty on account of the large number ordered; and, still better, all the graves were cared for instead of comparatively very few, and the surplus remains at the disposal of the order to be used solely for the purposes for which it was contributed. If there be a sufficient accumulation in this fund it will not be necessary to ask for con ributions yearly.

ies have never had flags sent them, and had no

There was no money for this purpose in the hands of the quartermaster-general until the present, and it was believed but just to all, and it is keenly appreciated by those localities in the South which have heretofore been neglected. During my travels in the South I visited a number of national and other cemeteries and conferred with many officers of the order, and am convinced by following this course much time, labor, annoyance and money will be saved and general satisfaction given. It is, therefore, recommended that in the future this course be pursued, and that the rules and regulations be so amended as to prohibit any post, department or comrades asking for aid for this purpose ex-

I mons Liver Regulator.